

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO.
 Charles W. Knapp, President and Gen. Mgr.
 George W. Knapp, Vice President.
 W. B. Carr, Secretary.

Office: Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.
 (REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
 DAILY AND SUNDAY SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK.

By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.
 One year, \$3.00
 Six months, \$1.50
 Three months, \$1.00
 Any three days, except Sunday, one year, \$2.00
 Sunday, with Mailing, \$2.50
 Special Mail Edition, Sunday, \$1.25
 Sunday Magazine, \$1.25

BY CARRIER, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.
 Per week, daily only, 4 cents
 Per week, daily and Sunday, 11 cents
 TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE.

Published Monday and Thursday—one year, \$3.00
 Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.

Address THE REPUBLIC,
 St. Louis, Mo.

Deflected communications cannot be returned
 unless by express, and at sender's risk.
 Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as
 second-class matter.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE PER COPY
 First, ten and one-half pages, 1 cent
 Second, eighth and one-half pages, 1 cent
 Third, sixth and one-half pages, 1 cent
 Fourth, fourth and one-half pages, 1 cent
 Fifth, second and one-half pages, 1 cent
 Sixth, first and one-half pages, 1 cent

TELEPHONE NUMBERS
 Editorial Room, Main 2018 A 525
 Editorial Reception Room, Park 128 A 57

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1901.
 Vol. 34, No. 262

MAY CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, today gave sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of May, 1901, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1	74,390	17	72,900
2	73,730	18	76,180
3	73,660	19 Sunday	100,715
4	76,210	20	73,290
5 Sunday	101,665	21	73,130
6	74,510	22	72,920
7	73,400	23	73,070
8	73,480	24	72,780
9	73,010	25	75,120
10	72,970	26 Sunday	98,450
11	75,060	27	74,470
12 Sunday	100,325	28	74,560
13	74,060	29	72,240
14	73,290	30	72,020
15	73,090	31	72,370
16	72,110		

Total for the month, 2,387,175

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed, 51,754

Net number distributed, 2,335,421

Average daily distribution, 75,013

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of May was 87 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this thirty-first day of May, 1901.
 J. F. FARISH,
 Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1902.

NO CHANGE OF HEART.

Congressman Babcock and his companions in the Republican party who advocate a change in the tariff policy will contemplate the Ohio Republican convention's action with discouragement.

Senator Hanna completely dominated the convention. Although Senator Foraker hinted at a small tariff revision in order to perfect trade arrangements with the countries of South America, Senator Hanna sounded the death-knell of any radical changes in the policy of the party when he said: "The Republican party stands by its record on the tariff. We will not allow it to be interfered with."

Also in the platform appear the iron-bound views of the boss. It declares that the principle of protection has achieved its most signal triumph in the Dingley tariff law. The policy is to be pursued.

MAY DAY, 1903.

Now that the World's Fair site has been selected, the choice being one which tremendously increases the promise of a record-breaking success in 1903, the actual material work of making the World's Fair will begin at once.

From this date forward it should be the determination of the World's Fair Company that the gates of the World's Fair shall be opened on May 1, 1903, admitting visitors to a completed international exposition. The achievement is practicable to first-class intelligence and energy, and such an achievement would in itself bring world-wide renown to St. Louis. The World's Fair City of 1903 can win great and lasting fame by the opening of its World's Fair on time as per announcement, the biggest and most beautiful universal exposition known to history.

"Nothing Impossible" is the civic motto of St. Louis. It should also be the World's Fair motto. Its earnest truthfulness should be in evidence on the first day of May in the Year of Our Lord 1903. The gates of the World's Fair which is held to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase should be thrown open to the world on that day.

EASY TO REACH.

By the selection of Forest Park as the site of the World's Fair, visitors will be given railroad accommodations that have not been equaled by any previous exposition of like magnitude.

Not only the location of the site but the anxiety of the railroad officials to show the world what a well-equipped traffic center St. Louis is insures the brilliant prospect. Every indication points to a well-high perfect system of terminals for the railroads entering St. Louis.

Three of the large systems—the Washburn, Missouri Pacific and the Frisco—will have their own terminals by the side of the Fair. Very little work will have to be done to make their Fair stations both convenient and profitable.

Just as happily situated for the public will be the station of the Terminal Association, which will permit every railroad to land its passengers at the gates of the exposition. After the construction of a belt line, visitors will not need to enter St. Louis by way of Union Station, thus saving both time and expense.

There is cause for congratulation in the conveniences thus promised the visitors to St. Louis in 1903. Just as many other advantages of the Forest Park site for shadow a comfortable Fair as well as the best, the perfection in transportation facilities will put visitors in a happy frame of mind when they receive their first impressions.

HE KNOWS HIS BUSINESS.

When Senator Foraker introduced Senator Hanna as the permanent chairman of the Ohio Republican State Convention he described him to the delegates as a man who "knew his business and how to attend to it."

An instant recognition of the truth of this description was forced on the convention. The Committee on Credentials promptly unseated all anti-Hanna delegates. The Committee on Resolutions as promptly adopted the stereotyped platform, written under Hanna's dictation, indorsing the national administration controlled by Hanna, pledging fealty to the policies favored by Hanna, commending Senator Hanna's own services and those of Senator Foraker, who introduced him as "the man who knew his business." And then the convention obediently nominated the entire state ticket named by Hanna.

There can be no question of Senator Hanna's knowledge of his business. It is his business to run the Republican party in the interests of the syndicated monopolies of this country. He was placed in public life to attend to this business. He is strictly attending to it. He has so commercialized politics that he has made a big political trust of the Republican party, and he is the General Manager of that trust. His main offices are in Washington, where he can direct Mr. McKinley's services to this party-trust. The State of Ohio, his own and the President's State, is one of the most important "plants" of the system. Hanna has just shown how perfect is his control of this as of all other departments of the great system which he has organized.

Senator Foraker was correct in describing Senator Hanna as a man who knows his business. The objectionable feature of the situation is that it is a bad business for the American people. It is conducted for the profit of the trusts at the people's expense. It has surrendered the Government to American institutions. It is an evil business, and Senator Hanna knows it too well.

FOR THE PUBLIC SAFETY.

Mayor Wells shows a proper regard for the public safety in his proclamation calling attention to the ordinance governing the setting off of fireworks on the Fourth of July.

By law, pyrotechnical displays inside the city limits are forbidden unless the Mayor has given a permit. The firing of squibs and crackers is expressly forbidden. The Mayor, in calling attention to these ordinances, says that a disregard of their provisions inevitably results in a loss of life and limb.

Persons who understand the danger in setting off large fireworks and who know how to guard against accidents will have no difficulty in securing a permit from the Mayor. No public celebration will be affected by the order. The proclamation is in the nature of a protection for the weak and careless. It is for the police to see that the law is obeyed to the letter.

BE THERE THAT DAY.

It would now seem to be distinctly in order to make the observance of Missouri Day at the Buffalo Exposition a most emphatic and enthusiastic celebration in honor of the World's Fair to be held in St. Louis in 1903.

The selection of a site for the World's Fair marks the beginning of the actual work of making the Fair. It presents that great undertaking in definite and most earnest form to the instant attention of the world at large. The scene of the holding of the World's Fair is now before the eyes of all men. To this notable extent the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase has assumed concrete shape.

Every Missourian should so arrange his visit to the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, if possible, as to be there next Tuesday, July 2, which will be Missouri Day. On that day the Louisiana Purchase Exposition building on the grounds of the Buffalo Fair will be formally opened with appropriate ceremonies. The occasion should be notable by reason of the attendance of Missourians and because of the enthusiasm then displayed for the World's Fair of 1903.

RETRENCHMENT.

Mayor Wells is reported as heartily in favor of cutting down the number of appointments in the different departments of the city government in order to further decrease the deficiency in revenue.

Though many of the clerkships were created by ordinance and cannot be vacated with any profit to the city, there are numerous berths at the City Hall that can be left unfilled for the present. Mayor Wells proposes to withhold appointments to these places.

He is particularly well fitted for this act of retrenchment. Pledged as he is to an economical administration, the badgering of politicians can have no effect upon him. He is the servant of no machine, but of the city. His evident purpose to remember this fact promises small consolation to those persons holding sinecures created by the gang under former administrations.

ANOTHER CONVICTION.

As a preventive of fraud in St. Louis elections, the example set by the jury in the case of James Nolan is particularly effective. After hearing the evidence, the jury found him guilty and sentenced him to serve five years in the Penitentiary, the heaviest penalty so far inflicted in any of the election fraud cases.

As The Republic has hitherto pointed out, the convictions now being secured

under indictments returned by the April Grand Jury are worth more for the cause of clean elections than any manipulation of the present law. The Circuit Attorney is doing his duty. That means more to the vicious men concerned in the frauds than any change that may be made in the statutes.

Nolan's sentence is heavier than that of any of the other men found guilty, each of them having received two years. The heavier sentence inflicted on Nolan is the natural result of the public temper. The Nolan jury may be considered representative in that it fulfilled the wishes of the public. There is no reason why mercy should be extended to any man found guilty of attempting to defraud the ballot.

BUNCOMBE.

Administration organs are indignant in one of their annual prophecies of what officials will do toward prosecuting infractions of the Sherman anti-trust law. At this time, probably because the clamor against particular organizations are loudest, the organs predict that some sort of action "will be taken against the Steel Trust and the 'community of interests' in railroad circles."

It is safe to believe that the prosecutions will get no farther than the prediction stage. Usually the predictions come with the additional statement that the difficulty surrounding any efforts to get at the exact facts in the case are tremendous. The latest announcements, true to tradition, contain the same qualifying clause.

And what a goldenrod the difficulties are to the managers of the Republican party. What a sad time there would be if, by some sort of mistake, actual bona-fide prosecutions were carried to a successful end. What a gloomy outlook there would be for the next campaign fund. What a breach there would be in the party.

Yet what a convenient subterfuge the Sherman act has been. The alleged anti-trust clause surprised even the men responsible for its passage. Since the provision became a law it has been handled with the delicate nursing for which the Republican party is famous. The act has been exploited as a piece of anti-trust legislation, but so far as actual conditions are concerned, the enforcement of the anti-trust clause has hurt no combination.

No different result may be expected from any prosecutions which may be set on foot at the present time—if the prosecutions are started. As buncombe, the brag on what the administration will do in the future as well as what it has done in the past will not pass muster.

Minority stockholders in Senator Hanna's Ohio community of interests have at least been permitted to observe how railroad methods in politics work—for the man who has the corner on the stock.

Miss Vivian Sartoris has found that daily quarrels were not conducive to happiness. General Grant's "we'll fight it out on this line if it takes all summer" hardly works improve affairs.

New York City is planning to send its unemployed element to work in the Kansas wheat fields. It seems to be the general idea that the Sunflower State can stand any old thing.

Forest Park is already one of the handsomest pleasure grounds in the world. When the permanent buildings are left on the western section no other park will approach it.

Western merchants seem to think that their own interests are seriously endangered by the monopolistic railway movement for a "community of interests."

Even if everybody wished and expected the Fair to be located in Forest Park, the greatest pleasure is in knowing that the expectations have been fulfilled.

Eastern papers are commending the selection of Forest Park as the World's Fair site. Happily, the world already knows about the beauties of the park.

Eight persons became sick while eating ice cream in North St. Louis. There are people who would like happy eating ice cream this summer weather.

Senator Hanna was introduced to the Ohio Republican State Convention as "a man who knew his business." His business is the empire-trust business.

Six members of the American trapshooters' team have won \$50,000 in Europe. Their marksmanship surprised every one but the Spaniards.

It will be money in the Summer Boy's pocket to clip newspaper stories of poisonous ice cream for the careful consideration of the Summer Girl.

Senator Foraker spoke by the card when he introduced Hanna as "the man who knew his business." It is dollars and cents with Hanna.

Judging from the hostile alignment of Pension Commissioner Evans, General Sikes and other G. A. R. veterans, the war is not yet over.

Benjamin F. Meek, inventor of a fishing reel, who has died in Frankfort, Ky., never fished in his life. The fish are not thanking him.

So arrange your affairs as to be in Buffalo, Missouri Day, Tuesday, July 2, to swell the shouting for the World's Fair of 1903.

Another death by fire recalls the fact that St. Louis has fire and building ordinances that should be followed to the letter.

That's a pretty good World's Fair start—beginning with the most beautiful site known in the history of World's Fairs.

Secretary Gage seems to have plunged us into that trade difficulty with Russia simply because he didn't know any better.

Anti-Hanna delegates to the Ohio Republican State Convention were allowed to breathe—but only through the nose.

All roads leading to Forest Park should now be made into thoroughfares with the best possible pavements.

Now, for sure, the war in the Philippines must be ended. General Corbin is going to Manila.

SUGGESTS A POLICY OF RETALIATION.

Distinguished German Diplomat Discusses America's Sinister Commercial Movement.

"GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY."

First Step for Europe to Take in Defense, He Says, Is to Follow United States' Example in Tariffs and Trade Treaties.

The Republic Bureau, 10th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, June 26.—Writing to the State Department about the struggle of the various nations for industrial supremacy, Frank W. Mahlin, the United States Consul at Reichenberg, Austria, quotes from Doctor Alexander von Pez, a distinguished German, as follows:

"Not China and not the Transvaal War, but the race between the great industrial countries—England, Germany and the United States—forms to us the most important and the most weighty and most enduring interest of the future. Slowly has England grown commercially, more rapidly has Germany risen after gaining political unity and establishing the protective system but, like a storm, the forward movement of the United States. After reviewing the progress of England and Germany in commerce and manufactures, Doctor von Pez passes to the United States, 'rising in the New World with sinister rapidity.' He says:

"Its nationality has its roots in Germanic traits. It received rather from Celtic mixture or as a characteristic of American soil, the qualities of unrest, assertiveness and unexpectedness of action. The American has had the good luck, besides, to draw to himself from his two competitors a share of their own skills and cunning, and during people, actually and immediately undistracted and ardently devoted to their various pursuits."

"The three competing countries now suffer from obstacles which hinder their free movement. Germany has China, England the Transvaal, America the Philippines. From appearances the United States will be the first to throw off its burden. After that country shall be free from the Philippine war, its industrial advance upon Europe will be fully manifested."

After enumerating a variety of manufactures which our country is sending to different parts of the world, Doctor von Pez exclaims:

"And with all this the United States has not yet achieved one piece of the almost insuperable armor in which she is incased, while demanding open doors of others everywhere. Our opportunity comes with the tariff. What should be done in defense is to follow the example in regard to tariffs and trade treaties, which the United States has set for us."

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK IN SPAIN.

United States Trade Growing, Despite Discriminatory Tariffs.

Washington, June 26.—In spite of the discriminating tariff the outlook for United States trade in Spain is hopeful, according to Consul General Lay at Barcelona, in a report which makes up the greater part of the latest extract from "Commercial Relations," made public by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, State Department.

Since the old trade treaty was canceled with Spain, no new compact has been effected to take its place, and hence Spain is obliged to impose maximum tariff duties on American goods, which amount to discriminatory rates. However, it is thought that the efforts of Mr. Storor, our Minister to Spain, will soon bear fruit, and that mutually satisfactory trade relations between the two countries will be established.

In spite of the drawbacks, American goods at elevated prices find ready sale in Spain. Any feeling against the United States as a nation engendered by the late war is fast disappearing.

Consul Bowron at Cartagena states that he had hundreds of applications during last year from young Spaniards who are desirous of settling in Cuba.

He also says it is a positive fact that Spain, with the burden of cast reverses still upon her, is advancing with a slow but sturdy stride on the road to prosperity. The poorer classes are getting higher wages, all classes pay more taxes and have more money to pay them with, and the entire regeneration of the country has begun with commendable vim.

SLAIN BY LIGHTNING.

Illinois Merchant Killed as He Was Driving Through Storm.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
 Harrisburg, Ill., June 26.—Henry Wiedemann, a prominent merchant of Rudement, nine miles south of this city, was struck by lightning and killed one mile south of this city late this evening. He came to this city this morning and bought a wagon load of merchandise and started home late this evening. He was found under the wagon dead. The team was not hurt. He was 35 years old and leaves a family.

Notes From the Summer Gardens.
 Carroll Johnson's jokes are usually new, but he made the mistake of repeating one of Billy Van's witticisms, quite by accident, out at the Suburban the other night, and the audience immediately "cut in." Mr. Van was telling about trying a baby until the mother yelled "rubber," and then he went on to finish the story. "Yes, sir," he replied, "I really thought it was a rubber baby." Then he waited for the laugh. It didn't come. By and by a man seated near the orchestra made bold to explain: "Rubber baby, no use."

Lawrence Hanley and John Ravold have in preparation a summer revival of "Romeo and Juliet." Mr. Hanley is to play Romeo, Miss Kemble Juliet and John Ravold Mercutio. "Romeo" is a cheap patron at Korner's Garden this week, and a special bargain matinee is to be given Saturday afternoon.

"The Eagles" attended Uthig's Cave in a body last night to hear Maude Linton read in Corbach's masterpiece, "The Grand Duchess." Members of the order thoroughly appreciated the military opus of the night, and were so much interested that the matinee on Saturday will begin at 2:30 p. m.

Those who heard Grace Van Studdford sing last season at Uthig's Cave are astonished at the wonderful growth of her voice in one year in which she has sung only in vaudeville. She is really fitted for the highest class of concert work, although that would hardly bring her the salary she is receiving now. Stella Mayhew and Nat Willis are among the other entertainers at Forest Park Highlands this week. Next week it is made up of several novelties, including Tschow's cat circus, which will please the children. The Police Relief Association benefit closes Saturday night.

"The Princess Dimple" has been staged a great many times since its original production in the Quaker metropolis in '94, but it is doubtful if the play has received the same amount of attention bestowed upon it by Stage Manager Temple at Delmar Garden. The vivacity with which "Dimple" is being staged at Benjamin S. Parker, John W. Carr and George S. Coleman delivered eulogies.

Tonight the first three chapters of the novelle, each chapter being read by its author, constituted the principal part of the programme. The chapters submitted were

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
 Corpus Christi, Tex., June 26.—Mortimer Mitchell, the young man who was shot in bed Sunday morning, died this morning about 6 o'clock. No additional arrests have been made.

JUNE'S CLOSING DAYS ARE CROWDED WITH WEDDINGS.



—Photograph by Strauss.

MRS. WALTER CUNNINGHAM.
 Who was Miss Julia Brown until last evening.

MISS SPARKS.—Miss Margaret Sparks, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Sparks, No. 125 Washington Avenue, and Llewellyn Rust of San Angelo, Tex., were married yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the home of the bride's father, the Reverend Doctor J. T. M. Johnson, performing the ceremony, with only members of the family present.

The bride wore her traveling gown of brown cloth with a hat to correspond, and carried a bouquet of white roses. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Rust took their departure for the South. They will go to housekeeping on reaching San Angelo.

Last year Miss Sparks visited Europe, after completing her school course. She is a descendant in direct line of Colonel Joshua Fry, who came from London to Virginia nearly 20 years ago and did much toward giving character to that Commonwealth.

CUNNINGHAM-BROWN.
 Miss Julia Brown, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Brown, No. 623 Page boulevard, and Walter T. Cunningham were married yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, the ceremony taking place at the Church of the Visitation.

The bride, who wore white crepe Nubia trimmed in tulle, with a veil and orange blossoms and bouquet of white sweet peas and roses, was attended by two bridesmaids, Miss Margaret Scanlan and Miss Julia Kelly. Both wore white dotted Swiss frocks with large Gainsborough hats trimmed in pink roses.

John Byrne and William Scanlan were ushers and Charles Carroll and Mark Wiseman the groomsmen. In the evening there was a reception at the Brown home and last night the bride and groom were entertained for a fortnight's trip. They will be at home after July 15.

WICHMANN-JOHANSEN.
 The marriage of Miss Helen R. Johansen to Mr. A. G. Wichmann took place last evening at the Compton Heights Congregational Church, the Reverend Doctor Newell officiating. The ceremony was followed by a large reception and supper at the Union Club.

The church decorations were in green and white. The bride wore white silk mousseline over tulle, with duchess lace, and medallion trimming of point lace. The maid of honor, Miss Mabel Benson, who is a cousin of the bride, wore an Empire gown of white organdie and carried a shower bouquet of white carnations.

The bridesmaids were Miss Lillian C. Bernbach of Chicago, Miss May Earg, Miss Edith Mitchell and Miss Daisy Wichmann, a sister of the bridegroom. They were gown in pale green silk mill.

The decorations at the reception were in green and white. The front parlor, where the bride party received, had a large canopy of palms and smilax studded in white.

The best man was J. A. Johansen, brother of the bride, and the groomsmen were David F. Anderson of Chicago, Henry Kaldheide, Harry Oster and Edward Miller. The ushers were Harry Johansen, Otto Stofregen, Ralph Riley and Otto Hempleman.

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HEALTHY BOOM IN ST. LOUIS REALTY.

Banner Buggy Company Will Occupy Factory to Be Built at Levee and Main.

RUMORS OF HOTEL SITES.

Heavy Demand for Property Near Forest Park—John W. Kaufman's Residence May Be Sold.

Plans for one of the largest manufacturing plants in the city, to be occupied by Russell Gardner of the Banner Buggy Company, have been drawn up by Ernest Kilpatrick, the architect, providing for a two-story structure on the north side of Rutger street, extending from the Levee to Main street and adjoining the plant of the Peper Cotton Compress Company.